THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 15.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past* 6 *o'clock*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at* 7 *o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at half past* 6 *o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at* 7 *o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at* 7 *o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at* 7 *o' lock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at* 7 *oclock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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Bombay, 22nd May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

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Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

TWO LADIES accustomed to private tuition, and residing in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood within reach of first rate religious and intellectual advantages, are desirous of receiving 8 to 10 pupils. They have at present two. For their qualifications and method of training they refer to the *The Lady William Douglas*, Grangemuir, near Pettinweem, Fife; Mrs. Colonel *Lawrence*, Residency, Nimuch: and Mrs. *Colin Mackenzie*, Elichpur, Dekkan.

IN consequence of the death of of my brother WENTWORTH JOSEPH DILLON, the Firm of DILLON & Co., in which he was a Partner, is dissolved.

LOGAN ROBERT DILLON,
Administrator.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, I beg to intimate that I have this day commenced business as Wine Merchant, and Mess and General Agent, under the style of DILLON & Co.

LOGAN ROBERT DILLON

N. B.—All communications should be addressed to DILLON & Co., 12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1851.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly requested to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Rules dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change.

Sect. XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, *must be paid at once on delivery*, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Gen'l. Post Office, 9th June, 1851. }

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JAMES CHESSON.

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

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Superior do	do	do 21 at 24	do
Gerrard's Superior	do	do 20	de
Maxwell	do	do 22 at 24	do
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Superior	do	do 24	do
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Fils, very Superior	qts	do 24	do
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From Messrs Delfuick fils	qts	do 45	do
do.....	pts	do 21	do
Spirits—Brandy of denominations...	qts	do 18 at 20	do
do Superior do Cutlers	do	do 24	do
do Very fine Delfuick fils	do	do 24	do
Gin Scheidam		do 15	do
Old Tom		do 18	do
do Superfine do		do 30	do
Rum fine old Jamaica		do 18	do
Whiskey choice Glenlivet... ...		do 18	de

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DILLON & Co.

Bombay 12 June 1851.

N. B.—Observe the address. No 12 Apollo Street.

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NEAR LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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A. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Late Superintending Surgeon, Bombay Army.

14, ROYAL TERRACE, RAMSGATE.

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Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay ; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras ; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta ; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon ; by all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

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Do. Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt.		Do. under the legs to bottom of Trousers.	
Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint		Size round top of thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of sleeve at wrist.		Do. Do. Calf.	
Size round top of arm		Do. Do. Waist.	
Do. Do. Chest over the Coat.		Do. Do. Hips.	
Do. Do. under do.		HAT.	
Do. Do. Waist over the Coat.		Measure size round the head.	
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Mark the Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, but having heard that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they beg to sta te they have no connection with any other House in or out of London, except their Branch Establishments, 36 Fargate, Sheffield ; and 19 Thornton Buildings, Bradford, Yorkshire ; and those who desire cheap and genuine Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, General Outfits, &c., should send to 154, 155, 156, and 157, Corner of the Minories, opposite the Church ; and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London. (1878)*

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THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 15.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A BLUE-JACKET.—We open this number of the *Guardian* with some notes from the Diary of a Naval Officer, which will not be uninteresting to our local readers. The Diary was kept during the last voyage of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet ——— to Aden. The ——— arrived at Aden on the evening of the 22nd ultimo, and cast anchor about seven o'clock P. M.; so that she was precisely eight days in crossing the Arabian Sea.

The first "note" which we select has reference to the passage :—"Note. Had a most pleasant passage across : hardly a ripple on the water during the whole voyage : till within two days of Aden the temperature of the air was agreeably cool, just like the month of January in Bombay."

This note suggested the following.

"Observation. We knowing ones in Bombay decided upon it that there was to be a very early monsoon, and that the poor old *Acbar* was sure to get into troubled waters at least two or three days after her departure from Bombay. But the more we stretched away from the Indian shore, the clearer and more placid did the skies become. On two or three occasions we fell in with a gentle heaving swell, but it seemed to be limited, and we passed through it on each occasion in a few hours and got into smooth water again. On meeting with the long swell, I felt sure that it was the precursor of the monsoon so confidently predicted by the "μαντεις κακο in Bombay as "near to come"; but I was delighted to find that, as far as we could say, it had no connection whatever with this surly agitator."

Upon this "note" and "observation" is built the following

"Practical reflection. Never listen to the evil-boding of bilious alarmists; and more particularly to the long-shore, weather-wise dabblers in meteorology—it is a subject little understood, and as yet so far beyond our ken, that we can hardly lay down one single law and venture to pronounce it fixed."

The next "note," "observation" and "practical reflection" are very sailor-like in sentiment and expression :—

"Note.—Passengers are all very well, with the exception of Mrs ———'s eldest child, which, though not positively ill, gave just as much trouble to our good doctor; for it was all along peevish and irritable."

"Observation.—Mothers will insist on converting their little progeny into locomotive medicine chests, when nature distinctly advises us to let well alone."

"Practical Reflection.—I do believe that a great many measure the abilities and qualifications of the doctor exactly by the amount of fuss he makes, and the quantity of drugs he dispenses. I feel confident that this is the standard with the mass."

The next "note" presents our honest son of Neptune in an interesting light—'a companion of all them that fear God, and of them that keep His precepts :'—

"*Note.*—Enjoyed the society of Mr and Mrs L——s very much; the former joined two or three of us every evening in reading and praying in one of our cabins, and our little meetings were very delightful, and I trust profitable and edifying. Besides this, when ship's duty did not interfere, we met in the afternoon and read together."

The "Observation" which follows shows the kind of public religious services occasionally performed on shipboard.

"Observation.—The Reverend Mr ———, a passenger, is a strong Puseyite; but Mr L——s managed to get some work out of him; and it was very good if it was no more than as a wholesome testimony. Mr L——s proposed to him to have prayers and to read a chapter every morning after breakfast, provided the Captain and passengers generally had no objections. The Reverend Mr ——— at once assented, and the Captain and passengers said they had nothing to say against it; so the motion was carried. Captain ——— was the only one of the passengers who joined. This family worship was kept every morning after breakfast in the Saloon. It was an inconvenient hour for us officers, but we attended when we could. It was particularly pleasant, and if the Rev. Mr—— is a Puseyite (as I know he is) I for one can testify that I have never heard him express a single opinion but such as was most orthodox. Of course he avoided all debateable subjects, and never showed the slightest disposition to bring anything forward that might offend. He is well read and well versed in the Scriptures. On the Sabbath he gave us a discourse, which I believe was very respectable and entirely free from any error. I did'nt hear a word of it, he spoke so low, and the sound of the paddles completely drowned his voice. Mr L——s and ——— happened to sit in better positions, and heard him, and they were surprised at the goodness of his sermon."

The next "note" and "observation" relate to the P. and O. Company's vessels, and the superiority of the arrangements and accommodations of the Honorable Company's steamers over them. We must make some allowance perhaps for a naval officer's partiality for his own service and ships; but if the description he gives is correct, which we have no reason to doubt, the superiority must be conceded to the Hon'ble Company's Packets :—

"Note.—Aden, 27th May.—The Calcutta steamer did not reach this till the afternoon of the 25th, and she left again at sunset on the 26th. She had a good passage across from Galle, and met with no monsoon. She had sixty passengers. As usual the Bengalees looked askance and unco sour at the Bombayites, and considered them in the light of interlopers."

"Observation.—Compared with the Honorable Company's steamers, the accommodation in these P. and O. ships is miserable; and after steaming for a few minutes in one of their cabins, one has little difficulty in understanding how it is, that so many passengers complain of the accommodations on board these vessels. They are all very well for the English channel, and I am sure that there a passenger could make himself comfortable; but I defy him to do so in the Indian Seas; and he may feel thankful if he is fortunate enough to get to the end of his voyage without great discomfort. Most, if not all, of their cabins have the beds in double tiers; a frightful practice in a hot climate, more particularly when the height between decks is not more than ordinary.

On board the ———, just left this for Suez, no one is allowed to spread his bed on deck before eleven o'clock P. M.; and up to that hour fiddlers and other musicians are kept playing on the quarter-deck for the gratification of a few that may choose to dance. And such as are allowed to go to bed on deck at eleven o'clock P. M., are roused up in the morning at four o'clock. These are the privileges of second class passengers, for when there is no other accommodation provided, all

first class men are supposed to stick to their cabins at night. And for these privileges a man is compelled to pay the sum of £36 from Aden to Suez. In addition to this, when a man pays his passage-money, he is at once then and there made to sign a paper to the effect that he is perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made and provided for him. If one remonstrates against this compulsory evidence, then he is told that he is not forced to go, that he can remain behind if he likes, but, that if he goes in one of the ships of the P. and O. Company, the condition is that he must sign that document. This is a pretty state of things. On board of our steamers the general rule is that every one who chooses sleeps on deck, and even ladies are permitted to sleep on deck if several of them wish it; and in that case a portion of the deck is set apart for them, and enclosed with flags. At nine o'clock P. M. precisely, all music and dancing cease, and the ladies leave the deck; beds are then laid down, and if ladies are to sleep on deck an enclosure is made for them not far from the companion, These arrangements are sometimes broken through, but never except at the express desire of the passengers themselves. Those who sleep on deck are not again disturbed till half past four in the morning, and more generally they are allowed to sleep on till after five o'clock."

On this observation is made the following:

"Reflection.—I am quite convinced that these are admirable and salutary arrangements. The more the passengers are on deck the better for themselves. Were all our first class passengers compelled to sleep below, the air of the saloon would be perfectly poisonous before morning; the heated air mixed up with the sickening fumes of the dinner viands, the deadly exhalations of the human body, the foul air expired by so many passengers and servants, and still further deteriorated by numerous lights, would all make up a noxious composition as hurtful as the atmosphere of the Grotto del Cano. Is it not this that makes so striking a contrast between the sick lists of one of Her Majesty's ships and one of ours? On board of Her Majesty's vessels they endeavour to carry out to the letter all their English customs such as making all their men sleep in their hammocks on the lower deck; why, this is wholesale murder. The same monstrous system is, to a certain extent, pursued on board the P. and O ships in the Red Sea. Mrs. P——asked our Captain to speak to the skipper of the————about sleeping on deck; he laughed outright at the proposal, as if it were preposterous, and said:—'I have never known but one lady who was allowed to sleep on deck, and she died in a mad house.' I should just suppose as much, if she was only permitted to turn in at 11 p. m. and roused up again at 4 a. m."

We shall select but one more short note from this Diary. It relates to political affairs at Aden:—

"Note. All is quiet here at present; the brother of the Arab that murdered Captain Milne is in custody as a hostage. The Supreme Government has ordered Haines to grant three months grace to the Sultan of Lahedge; but if he does not surrender the murderer within that time, he is to be considered an enemy, and will be dealt with accordingly. Captain Haines drives about attended by a fierce sowar armed to the teeth. Smaller men, such as myself, are in less danger, and move about with formidable bludgeons, which are efficient weapons in the hands of Englishmen."

THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES APPLICABLE TO EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.—The Board of Education in a late report complains that their operations are cramped for want of funds; if we then can shew that there is an annual disbursement of three lakhs of rupees from the coffers of the state in this presidency, which might legitimately and may safely be expended, in advancing education among the population in the country districts, we will not be considered as unwarrantably intruding upon the attention of the public. We fully grant that there are many things lawful that are not expedient, but we humbly conceive that it is both lawful and expedient to divert for the establishment of a general system of Education, the three lakhs of rupees, which according to the Parliamentary paper, No. 153 of the Returns on the Government connection with Idolatry made in 1849, are annually disbursed from the Treasury in this presidency for the support of Hindoo and Mahommedan Institutions.

To prevent, however, any mistake as to the nature of the proposition which we advocate, a few preliminary observations are necessary. We take the return made to Government as substantially correct. It is not improbable but that there may be errors in it, still we believe there are none that will materially affect our conclusion. The support rendered by Government then, according to that paper, is to Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee Institutions. The last mentioned, however, scarcely have allotted them more than a hundred rupees altogether, so that it is mainly with the Hindoo and Mahommedan Institutions that we have to deal. The kind of support given to these institutions is divided into three classes, money grants, payments in grain, and the rents of lands. In reference to the last of these sources of income, which is more than the two others put together, we have nothing to say; the Government has everywhere, we believe, ceased from all interference in the collection of the rents of Hindoo temples, or Mahomedan mosques, and the lands are held by ancient tenures, such that no Government that has the least respect for justice, far less a Government conducted as we believe that of the East India Company generally to be, could in the slightest degree touch them or change the purpose to which the funds are applied. It may indeed happen in the course of events that the population, convinced of the folly of idolatry, will call upon their rulers to interfere, and allow such lands to be legally alienated to some better purpose. It must, however, be clearly understood, that in the present circumstances of the country, nothing of the kind could with the slightest regard to equity be attempted. The payments in grain are probably for the most part in consequence of old *haqs*, considered by the natives nearly as binding as the *Sunnads* by which they hold their lands, nor do they amount to a large sum.

It is quite different with the money grants. They have only in some measure come to be depended on because they are regularly paid. They are like the annual votes of our Parliaments, which may be stopped or diverted to another purpose at the pleasure of the donors without implying any injustice. Why was it that a Parliamentary conflict lately took place as to whether the income tax was to be imposed for one or three years, but that the parties voting for one year might feel themselves quite unshackled to continue, or discontinue, or modify it at pleasure during their next session. The very same principle actuated the Peshwa's Government in giving these money grants, instead of endowments in land. A land endowment once given could not again be resumed without a breach both of law and equity; but a money grant laid the donor under no obligation whatever should a war arise, should the finances become impoverished, he could say, "I need my money for other purposes, and cannot afford to give it to you any longer." Had then a liberal Peshwa arisen at Poonah, a Brahmanical Acbar, anxious to extend the blessings of Education among the population, had he proposed that the grants that were then made to the various temples throughout the districts should instead be given for the establishment of schools in every locality, could any one have accused him of injustice? And if he had formed such a resolution, choosing rather to reign over an educated than an ignorant population, would he have received from posterity on that account a lesser mead of praise?

It would indeed be a great evil were the Government to resume these grants without giving the tenants in these districts any equivalent. At present the money is first by Government taken from the ryots, and then paid over to other parties, who are living in the villages, and who are in part supported by the grants. But to change the purpose of the grant inflicts on the population no hardship, and is absolutely necessary for the total disconnecting of Government with the Hindoo superstitions. The Gov-

ernment say to their ryots, "We do not wish to interfere with your religion, but we do not choose to give money any longer for its support. At the same time we will not make you any the worse for the change: we will send you a school master to teach your children to read and write, so that you may be able to examine your own accounts and not be dependant entirely on the statements made by the Banyans from whom you receive your groceries, and to whom you sell your grain. You may also by reading improve your time, when the out-door labour is slack, and cheer yourselves in solitude and sickness, when time hangs heavy on your hands." We think there is no one acquainted in the slightest degree with the Hindoo population, who would consider such a plan, if proposed by Government likely to stir up discontent. So far from its being so; such a scheme would be popular with many influential branches of the population. The Brahmans are supposed to be the most interested in upholding the Hindoo superstitions; but they are also at present by far the most learned and intelligent members of the community. Many a Brahman who has studied five or six years at the Hindoo College, is glad to get twelve or fifteen rupees a month, and some for a mere livelihood, who would rather be otherwise employed, earn a scanty subsistence by ministering to the superstitions of their fellow countrymen. With three lakhs of rupees,—and the money donations in the Parliamentary return exceeds that sum,—how many of the educated young men would be employed in imparting the rudiments at least of education to their countrymen. *They* would not complain, neither would *their* parents, who would be glad to see them so well provided for. Superstitious as the ryots in general are, they have good sense enough to see that a Government which pays their school master, instead of the dresser of the village image, does not mean to do them any harm.

But as it would not be possible probably to find the number of teachers required at the beginning, there might be a reduction of one third from all moneys paid to these institutions for the first three years, and the Board of Education be entrusted with the expenditure of one lakh [illegible] years they might have transferred to them another lakh, and thus within ten years all the money that is now worse than wasted in drawing tighter the cords of superstition around the Mahratta and Gujarattee population, might be expended in loosening these bonds, and sowing the seeds of useful knowledge. However new this scheme may be to some of our readers, we can assure them that it has been spoken of for the last ten years, and been approved of by some of the most intelligent and efficient agents of Government, although it has not yet met with the acceptance which we conceive it merits, which we consider the pledges of the Indian Government to the British public demand, and which we feel confident it must one day obtain. We know that objections of various kinds may be raised against it, but it is not for us to erect men of straw for the purpose of beating them down. When the objections are proposed we are ready to meet them, and to add a number of facts and arguments which we do not now deem necessary to bring forward.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS—RESTORATION TO CASTE.—Several conversions among the pupils of the Missionary Institution at Bhowanipore, Calcutta, have recently spread considerable alarm among the Natives, and we find in the Calcutta papers interesting notices of measures that have been adopted in the hope of arresting the progress of Christianity. A very numerous meeting was held on the 25th ultimo, containing the recognized leaders of almost every section of the Hindoo community in Calcutta. The chief speaker dwelt on the necessity of organizing a great Hindoo movement to resist the progress of the Christian faith. He was indulging in abuse of the Missionaries, when the chairman promptly rebuked him, telling him that the Missionaries only did their duty. One individual suggested that the study of English should be discontinued; but the majority stiffly contended that the advice was absurd, since English was the way to wealth if not to heaven. The question was then submitted, whether a Hindoo who has broken caste by eating forbidden food, can be absolved from the sin and restored to caste. This important inquiry was answered in the affirmative by an immense majority of the assembled pundits. The Chairman also stated that the Maharajah of Nuddea, the religious oracle of Bengal, concurred in this opinion. The next question was as to the mode of expiation; and as the old method, which was, for a Brahman, to wander forty-eight years as an ascetic was "more than human nature could bear," the present to the Brahmans of "some hundred cows and some kahuns of cowries" was deemed a proper substitute.

These deliberations and resolutions are interesting, the *Friend of India* remarks, as an indication of a periodical agitation which occurs in connexion with every unusually striking case of conversion to Christianity, but which seems always to come to nothing. The Institution in which the conversions have occurred is connected with the London Missionary Society. The two Calcutta Seminaries that have hitherto been most prominent as means of disseminating Christian truth among the rising generation, are the General Assembly's Institution and the Free Church of Scotland's Institution; we are most thankful to see in the young Bhowanipore Seminary tokens of vigorous working on the part of man, and signal blessing on the part of God.

There is another point of interest connected with this movement. Many of our readers will recollect the case of Shreeput Sheshadree, which attracted no small attention in Bombay about seven years ago. He was a Brahman boy, who voluntarily accompanied his elder brother, when the latter was baptized, and who broke caste by partaking of forbidden food. His father applied to the Supreme Court for the younger son, and the Judge decided that the boy, being under age, must be given up to the father. The next great question was whether the boy could be taken back into caste. A party, not great in point of numbers, but strong in learning, wealth, and influence, were most eager for his re-admission;—the [illegible] member of the Marathee-speaking Hindoos, and the [illegible] Shastree threw all their influence into the [illegible] scale, and strong efforts were made to get up a party in Poona and elsewhere, favourable to the cause of liberality. There was no lack either of argument or of dinners, and for some time it seemed as if the liberals would carry their point; but the "orthodox Veda-reciting" party speedily rallied in great numbers, and not only decided that the boy could never be restored to caste, but that those who advocated his restoration should be regarded as excommunicated themselves. The boy was sent to Benares at the instigation of the liberals; but either the badness of the case was too clear for the pundits of the holy city to hesitate about, or money equal to their demands could not be supplied. The pilgrimage to Benares was in vain; the boy came back an out-caste; and strict penances were demanded of the liberal party before they were re-admitted to caste privileges. The more rich and influential of them were required to confess their sin, and drink quantities of holy water, (that is, water in which an image has been washed, or in which one or two Brahmans had dipped their right toes,) and the Brahman who had been chiefly instrumental in administering penances to Shreeput preparatory to his re-admission, was compelled to submit to the most humiliating inflictions. "The five products of the cow" were administered to him, and he was ignominiously deprived of his moustaches, &c. The liberal party were thoroughly beaten.

Matters however are very different, it seems, in Bengal. By a vote almost, or altogether, unanimous, it has been ruled that money alone, without any degrading corporal penances, can restore the offender to caste. Even should the out-caste have eaten the flesh of the cow, the gift of "some hundred cows" or, we suppose, some lacs of "cowries," will atone for his guilt. But we greatly doubt whether this decision will be received throughout India. Our Bombay Brahmans must, in consistency, protest against the heretical novelty. So must the Benares ones, who decided against Shreeput's restoration. If the Bengal liberals do not take care, they may sever themselve com-s

pletely from the body of old, orthodox, intolerant Hindooism. This is one of the many symptoms of Hindooism breaking up. The cohesion of the frozen mass is giving way,—it is splitting into fragments, which are drifting in different directions.

With regard to the specific question now under discussion,—it seems decidedly desirable that re-admission to Hindooism should be possible to those who desire it. Men may embrace Christianity from purely selfish motives: when they find what Christianity really is, and are dissatisfied with her offers, and intolerant of her strict demands, let them retire from the Church which they can only injure and pollute. Let us have no compulsory Christianity.

It is worth notice that such discussions as that which we have been referring to cannot take place among the Mahommedans or Parsees. Each of these bodies is eager to receive back every member that has strayed from its communion. The Bengal Hindoos seem sanguine in the hope that many converts would return, were a door open; it might be worth their while to examine the statistics of the question, and find whether a larger proportion of Musalmans than of Hindoos re-assumed, after baptism, their ancestral faith.

The only evil we can apprehend from the prevalence of the liberal view is, that some who would not have ventured to enter the church of Christ, when by so doing they for ever severed themselves from Hindooism, may now be induced to make a trade of it by first trying to deceive the Missionaries, and after obtaining baptism, selling themselves to the Hindoos at the highest price they can extort. Double carefulness then must be exercised by the Christian teacher in discriminating betwixt the false and the true. As matters now stand, every Missionary has almost daily applications for baptism, which he refuses because he is compelled to doubt the purity of the applicant's motive; and doubtless, should the Bengal view prevail, the evil will be aggravated. But all these movements, and meetings, and changes of tactics, are far cheering, that they demonstrate how powerful on *camp of Hindooism is the pressure of the Christian a*... As the truth advances, the expedients to retard ... will be multiplied; and all will be alike in vain.

Missions.—We have several missionary reports lying before us, which ought to have been noticed on their first appearance. We shall from time to time epitomise them in our columns, and lay before our readers summaries of the operations of the various missions. We shall accompany these with an earnest advocacy of the great, progressive, and prospectively triumphant cause of missions. We shall also give among our selections such interesting articles from missionary journals as are calculated to awaken a livelier interest in the cause. The subject will have a prominent place in the *Guardian*.

Against the noble institution of Foreign Missions, which is the offspring of the Gospel,—which honors Christ, and blesses mankind,—which, with its charitable spirit, exerts on every age and condition, an influence pure, compassionate, and holy,—and which scatters the treasures of its love over the whole earth and sends up to heaven the never-failing incense of gratitude, supplication, and praise—against this noble institution, objections have been raised, which condemn its views, deny its obligations, and question its usefulness.

The objection is often made, at the outset, to foreign missions, that it is no part of our duty or interest to set aside, for the good of "strangers and foreigners," a portion of our wealth and of our services; that whilst poor and ignorant, vicious, and unconverted abound among our own people in our native land, they should be the sole objects of our care and benevolence. But assuredly He, who said to us "freely ye have received, freely give," could never hold us guiltless, if having received liberally at His hands, we should only give to such of His children, as are our fellow-countrymen, and not to all, as our brethren. And as it has pleased our Father who is in heaven to command, that prayer and supplication be made for all men, can we believe that we shall escape condemnation, if we give to the heathen our prayers, but deny to them any portion of our time, and labor, and riches?—Besides, if the argument avail, we ought to spend no part of our income out of our own immediate families, while a single member is unprovided in anything. But do we not see, that all men are related to us, and have claims upon us, as their brethren, under the Christian system, just as our fellow-countrymen are connected with us, under the same charter or constitution. We are bound to our families, by the ties of natur... love: to our neighbours, by the bonds of social intercours... to our countrymen, by the obligations of patriotism; to our fellow-men, by the commands, and promises and hopes of the Gospel. And if the human-race b... indeed but one family, though dwelling in differen... lands, as brothers and sisters often reside in differen... cities. or countries: and if the Gospel be the charter, the constitution, ordained for the government of the whole human race, to the end of time, then are our obligations to the heathen of the highest authority. Shall we n... indeed, imitate the example of Him, who, although he ser... forth His disciples, before His ascension, only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, yet ordained as the unchangeable law of His Church, that they should go out into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature? They waited not till the whole land of Judea,—till all their fellow-countrymen were Christianized; for then had they waited until this day, and waited in vain. It was in an age of miracles, that the Spirit commanded Philip to draw nigh to the Ethiopian; that a vision taught Peter, "what God hath cleansed, call not thou common or unclean"; that a man of Macedonia appearing by night said to Paul, "come over in Macedonia, and help us." Now, whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our admonition; and shall we profit nothing by the heavenly examples of the Scripture record, speaking as never man spake, teaching as never man taught? Shall we await, until the angel, or the dream, or the vision, sent to Prophets and Apostles, shall come to enlighten ... ur understandings and open our hearts? In vain might ... wait, for if we ... should we be persuaded, though one rose from the dead. And if we should thus wait for some star to lead our way, even the mild reproof, "ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?" would not be vouchsafed to us.

We have one or two more prominent objections to answer, which we shall do when noticing other reports.

Lest our friends who are labouring in the Provinces, should think that we forget them in our devotedness to metropolitan interests, we commence our missionary notices with a summary of the operations of the American Mission at Ahmednuggur. We trust our friends at outstations will not fail to observe this instance of our disinterestedness; and that they will no longer forget or neglect us and our readers as they have hitherto done: for while we fully calculated, at the outset of our career, upon frequent communications from them, for the benefit of our readers throughout the country, we have scarcely received any.

A SUMMARY
OF THE
OPERATIONS OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR MISSION FOR 1850.

The Missionaries, Assistant Missionaries, Station and Out Station, are as follows:—

Ahmednuggur Station. Rev. E. Burgess, Rev. R. G. Wilder, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Wilder, and Miss Farrar;—one Native Preacher and four other Native Helpers.

Bhingar Station.—Rev. S. B. Munger,—Two Native Helpers.

Seroor Station.—Rev. A. Hazen, and Mrs. Hazen,—Two Native Helpers.

Out Stations. *Newasse.*—One Native Preacher.
Wudaley—One Native Helper.
Wadegoan.—One Native Helper.

Total.—Three Stations and three Out Stations.—Four Missionaries, four Female Missionaries, two Native Preachers, and ten other Native Helpers.

The labors of the Mission consist in preaching the Gospel to regular congregations on the Sabbath, and miscellaneous audiences in the streets, and by the way-side during the week,—itinerating in the surrounding villages,—establishing and superintending schools,—and preparing and translating books.

Preaching. There is a chapel at each of the principal stations in which are uniformly held two exercises on the Sabbath, with audiences varying from 25 to 200. There are likewise other regular religous exercises during the week. All the Missionaries have travelled more or less among the surrounding villages. During the year 500 or 600 villages have been visited. In these labors about 12,500 copies of tracts and Scriptures have been put in circulation.

Schools. The Mission has under its care, two boarding schools for boys,—one at Ahmednuggur and one at Seroor, containing 40 and 18 pupils respectively.—There is a boarding school for girls at Ahmednuggur with 37 pupils.—In connection with all the stations there are 18 common free schools

for boys containing about 940 scholars, and 5 for girls with about 94 scholars.

Native Church.—At the commencement of the year there were 114 native church members in connection with all the stations. During the year 8 adult individuals have been baptized on a profession of their faith in Christ. Three members have died, and one has been excommunicated, leaving at the close of the year, 118 members. Twenty-four children have been baptized during the year. The whole number of baptized children in connection with the Mission is 145.

There are quite a number of persons around us whom we regard as inquirers, some of whom give considerable evidence that they have an experimental acquaintance with the truth, and we cannot but hope that they ere long be esteemed worthy of being admitted to the sacred ordinances church.

many discouragements, we have much to encourage us. We have evidence that a knowledge of the truth is extending among this ad, while we ask you to extend a helping hand in the shape of aid, we would be more earnest in requesting you to strive with us rayers for that divine aid without which human efforts are unavailbehalf of the Mission.

Yours &c.

E. BURGESS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

FRIENDS,

herewith present you with a summary of the operations of our Mission year 1850. We might easily make a much more extended docubut we are reminded that business men have little time to read long uments of this kind, and besides, the public in India have become so familiar with the details of Missionary labor here, that detail in Reports is not eb much called for, as it would be in other circumstances.

In presenting this Summary of our operations, we beg to return our thanks for the assistance we have received in the past year, and to remark that we intend this year to exercise more fully than we have heretofore, our *privilege* of asking, and we trust that the friends of the Missionary cause will rejoice in this opportunity of exercising *their privilege* of giving. We have formerly, for the most part, appealed only to the residents at the stations, for aid in the support of our schools. This department of our operations still needs attention; but we have just now another object, for which we would make a special appeal for aid to the whole Christian public of the Presidency. *We are much in want of a chapel in another part of the city of Ahmednuggur.* Our present chapel is not sufficient to accommodate our Sabbath audiences;—and besides, a building commodiously situated in another part of the city, would serve to bring our Sabbath and other religious exercises to the notice of a larger part of the inhabitants. For the purchase of a site and the erection of a chapel of a suitable size, about Rs. 3,000 are needed. For this sum we confidently appeal to our Christian friends, expecting that it will be cheerfully given. We are the more earnest in this request, from the fact that the Treasury of the Parent Society is now burdened with a debt of above Rs. 70,000. We are reluctant in these circumstances to impose upon it this additional burden.*

Ahmednuggur, April 1851.

* During the year 1850, there was contributed in the United States of America for Foreign Missions, an aggregate of 740,000 dollars. For Home Missions, including church edifices, the support of preaching, &c. &c, there have been expended nearly 9.000.000 dollars. Connected with these denominations in the United States, are 3.000.000 church members, 20.000 churches, and 23.000 ministers. Well may our brethren appeal to us from a reluctance to impose an additi onal burden upon the churches at home.—ED. B. G.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

DEAR SIRS,—You will oblige me by correcting an error you have made in your journal of yesterday. In giving the substance of two short paragraphs contained in the 'Bombay C. M. Record' for June, you say that '5 converts, one from Hinduism, a Tamil, and four from Romanism, received Baptism, &c.—The 'Record' does not say that the last mentioned converts were 'baptised," but it states that they 'renounced the errors of Romanism, and were received into communion with the Church of England.'

I may be allowed to add that I consider the practice thus erroneously reported to have been followed in this particular instance, as not only contrary to the canons of the Church of England, but also at variance with the prevailing practise of the continental Protestant Churches; all of which Anabaptists follow the decision of the Council of Arles, held A. D. 314, holding that no person is to be re-baptised which has been previously baptised in accordance with the Institution of Christ, *i. e.* with water and in the name of the Holy Trinity—although it may have been done by hereticks.

Believe me Dear Sirs, Yours Sincerely,

C. W. ISENBERG,

Editor of the B. C. M. Record.

Bombay, June 7th, 1851.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

—— We see it stated in the 'Bombay Times' that Mrs. Colonel Hough has very kindly intimated to the Conservancy authorities her intention of presenting them with 200 Indian Bay Trees for planting on each side of the Esplanade road, when the pits for their reception have been dug and the Monsoon has regularly set in. This description of tree is represented as being very umbrageous and beautiful, and never without leaves. These advantages peculiarly fit them for the purpose for which they have been selected, but we should advocate an admixture of other trees along with these, as otherwise the sameness of a long avenue of trees all of the same kind will have a less pleasing effect. The 'Asso Pala,' and the 'Peepul,' or Indian Beech tree, are both very shady, and the former is remarkable for being always in full leaf in the hot months. These, together with the Mango, and a few flowering shrubs to set off the whole, might readily be procured at a small cost from the neighbouring gardens. We have observed that the authorities concerned in clearing out the Fort ditch, have resorted to the curious expedient of causing all the mud withdrawn from thence to be spread over the surface of the Esplanade, at points nearest to where this operation is going on. Would it not have been more useful to have applied this rich alluvium to the rearing of the trees which it is intended to plant?—more especially as there is a great deficiency of good soil on the Esplanade.

—— A correspondent of the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' writing from Lucknow, gives the following account of a dreadful tragedy which occurred there on the 20th May. Two Sepoys of the 35th Regt. Bengal N. I. had, after some provocation, the nature of which is not stated, resolved upon using the sword to settle their dispute, when one of them, after wounding his opponent severely in several places, cut him down by a dreadful cut of his weapon leading down almost from the right shoulder into the chest, cutting through all. The unfortunate man immediately expired, and his murderer then threatened all with death who made any attempt at seizing him. He then deliberately cut his own throat with his sword, and fell dead by the side of his victim!—the murdered and the murderer thus passing into eternity together.

—— The 'Madras United Service Gazette' of the 27th May, states that a most distressing accident had occurred on board the ship 'Walmer Castle,' on the voyage from England. A young lad[y] whose name is not given, was leaning out of her cabin port, at a time when the vessel was going ten knots an hour, when by [a] lurch it is supposed she was precipitated overboard. It is [not] stated whether any endeavour was made to rescue her from the waves, but from the way in which the paragraph announcing this melancholy occurrence is worded, it seems probable that the unfortunate young lady had fallen overboard when no one was at hand to give the alarm.

—— A Correspondent of the 'Telegraph and Courier,' writing from Poona on the 4th instant, mentions that that city was the scene, during the time of divine service on Sunday last, of a murder perpetrated under the most atrocious circumstances.—'The unhappy victim was a remarkably handsome Mahratta girl, living, according to the murderer's own account, under his protection: the villain himself is a powerful Brahmin, a wrestling 'Bulwant',—They appear to have had a rather noisy quarrel, the result of a fit of jealousy on the man's part, which ended in his drawing a knife from his belt and inflicting on the girl a number of the most horrible wounds. When our zealous and worthy Superintendent of Police, Captain Wells, arrived on the spot, the poor creature was lying mangled on the floor.' The murderer is in custody.

—— The 'Madras Athenæum' mentions that three prisoners have been committed for trial for the late attempt to poison Mr. Forsyth, the Sessions Judge of Tellicherry. One of these is the Naxir of the Zillah Court, and their seem to be suspicions attaching to a Native official of higher rank.

—— We see it stated that His Highness Abbas Pasha, the present ruler of Egypt, has resolved, on the recommendation of Mr. Stephenson, the Engineer, to construct a Railway from Alexandria to Cairo. If we are to believe a number of concurrent and very positive testimonies to the fact, the project is to be undertaken forthwith. Should this experimental line succeed, His Highness will doubtless extend it eventually to Suez, if the physical impediments prove tractable. This will be a far more agreeable mode of transit through Egypt than the present; the vans of the 'Transit Company' being as incommodious to passengers as it is possible to conceive, though perhaps not quite so much so as the journey through the desert on the back of a camel.

—— The 'Calcutta Morning Chronicle' informs us that a fund has been raised among the Missionaries of the Church of England, to be invested in Company's paper, and the interest appropriated to an annual prize for the best Essay on subjects connected with the Missionary enterprize; the design being twofold,—namely to elicit information on the various questions involved in Native improvement, as well as to commemorate the zeal and interest of the Missionary body for the moral and religious advancement of the Hindoos,

—— The 'Bengal Hurkaru' of the 28th May has the following remarks as to the cause of the death of Mr. Lochner, of the Bengal Civil Service.—"A private letter from Lahore, of the 19th inst., contains the melancholy intelligence of the death by his own hand, of a young civilian recently appointed to the Punjaub, Mr William Conrad Lochner. It appears that Mr Lochner, whose station was a few miles from Umritser, had been lately suffering from fever, from which, however, he had nearly recovered. Two or three weeks ago, he went on leave to Lahore, for the purpose of seeking medical advice; and it was at Lahore that the fatal event took place, on the night of the 18th instant. Only half an hour before, he had been conversing cheerfully with a friend; and there seems to be no doubt that the sad act was wholly unpremeditated, and apparently the result of temporary aberration of mind, suddenly supervening. Mr. Lochner, previous to his appointment to the Punjaub, had been for some years stationed near the Presidency—first at Kishnagur, and afterwards at Burdwan. He was known to a large circle at and near Calcutta, to whom he was endeared by his kindly disposition and happy blithesome spirit, and each and all of whom will now mourn over his untimely end."

—— The following is from the 'Calcutta Citizen.'—"The Committee of the Seamens' Friend Society have made an appeal to the public to aid them in providing a fund for the erection of a Sailors' Church in Calcutta. The subscription was set on foot for this purpose about 3 years ago, the amount of contribution from each subscriber being limited to 20 rupees. Only 4000 Rupees has been yet raised, while 10,000 will be required to carry out the plan of the Committee, who will no longer hesitate to receive donations exceeding 20 rupees, if offered."

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

—— We are indebted to the 'Bombay Times' for the following account of further disturbances in the Nizam's Country.—"We are informed in a letter of the 2nd inst. from Sholapore, that a large force of Nizamites had thrown themselves into a small fort seven miles from that station, with a view to resist a body of Rohillas who were marching against them. This had naturally caused a great sensation in camp: the Brigadier and his Staff were on the qui vive night and day, and were to be seen moving about in all directions. Alarm-posts had been established, and all were prepared for action: swords were in great demand, and the spirits of all were raised to a considerable pitch of excitement at the idea that probably some few at any rate would have a little—disappointment if nothing else!"

—— The local daily news papers announce that another forgery on the Oriental Bank has just been discovered. It appears that a forged cheque for 11,000 Rs. was paid by the Bank in December last, and was only discovered to be a forgery a few days ago.—The cheque was drawn in the name of Dr. Caetano Baptista de Rozario, a Medical practitioner of this place, and made payable to a person named Dadabhoy Dorabjee. A [illegible] named Dinshaw Dadabhoy has been apprehended on [illegible] being concerned in this transaction, but the evidence against him being deemed very weak, he has been held to bail, himself in the sum of 20,000 Rs., and two securities in Rs. 10,000 each.

—— The local Banks have, we see, reduced their rates of discount one per cent all round. They are however still very high for the season of the year.

—— The ceremony of investing Sir James Thompson, Inspector General of Hospitals, in Bengal, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath, was performed at Calcutta on the 23rd ultimo by Sir John Hunter Littler, G. C. B., Deputy Governor of Bengal.

—— The 'Madras Spectator' of the 30th May states, that the whole of the Cotton Ginning establishment at Coimbatore, with all the machinery, &c., has been finally disposed of to Mr. D. Campbell of Cochin, and that the Government Cotton Farms settlement, there will consequently be immediately broken up. It is pleasing to find that these interesting experiments are now being undertaken as a matter of private enterprise: and we have no doubt that they will shortly be brought to a successful issue in this Presidency, if prosecuted vigorously, as they appear to be. It has been satisfactorily proved by Dr. Wight, the able and talented Superintendent of the Government Cotton Experiments on the Madras side, after a series of trials, that the American variety can be cultivated to a profit in certain districts of that Presidency, and that it becomes perfectly acclimated after the lapse of a few seasons. The New Orleans is the staple most to be relied on, as more readily adapting itself to the climate and soils of India. Considerable progress has been made towards the general introduction of this description of Cotton into the Southern Mahratta Country, with a view to superceding the indigenous kind, which is of a very inferior quality as compared with this exotic. Measures have also been taken by Government for introducing this Cotton into the Sattara territory, and the province of Candeish. In the last named quarter considerable success has already been attained; and we republished an article from the 'Bombay Times' in our our last number, shewing that the enterprising house of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. had recently despatched large quantities of New Orleans Cotton Seed to their establishment at Durrungaum, where they propose to carry on a series of Experiments this season. This firm lately purchased the whole of the Government Cotton Ginning Machinery employed at their establishment at Broach and have had it set up in Candeish.

—— The 'Lahore Chronicle' mentions that several changes are likely to take place in the Civil Department at Lahore, Shaikhoopoora, and Umritsir, consequent on the departure of Mr. Carnac; and states its belief that it has been definitively settled that Major Edwardes, C. B., is to be Deputy Commissioner at Julundhur.

—— We see it stated that Major General Godwin is to be the successor of the late Sir Dudley Hill on the staff of the Bengal Army.

—— The 'Calcutta Citizen' says that, the General Insurance Committee at Calcutta having declined to incur any further risk on vessels manned with lascar crews,—'the question of advancing to native seamen was referred to the Bengal Government, who have now authorized the Marine Registrar to make advances notes, to the crews of all vessels manned with native [illegible] leaving Calcutta in future,'—the notes being we presume payable after it has been certified that the vessel has passed Pilot Ground in safety. This is no doubt a move in the right direction; but if it be true, as suggested by the Bengal paper the motive for burning the 'Ariel,' (and attempting to burn the same by the 'Mor,') which vessel it will be remembered was laden with an Opium cargo, was to raise the price of Opium in the market by a sudden diminution of the supply, it is evident that interests other than those of the lascar crews are concerned in the venture. The authorities will do well to sift this matter to the bottom. In the mean time we think the Insurance Committee have acted most prudently in determining as they have done.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

—— The Steamer 'Sesostris,' Commander A. E. Ball, I. N., with the Overland Mail, left this for Aden on Saturday afternoon.

—— The 'Bombay Times' has the following notice respecting the setting in of the S. W. Monsoon:—"The Monsoon may we think now be considered to have fairly set in, though its commencement has not been heralded by the usual amount of thunder, lightning, and squalls from the East, which generally characterise it. On Saturday from past midnight till after dawn we had half a gale of wind from the East, accompanied by slight rain; during the day the sun was out, and the weather fine—the breeze from westerly. About ten it veered round to S. E., and shortly after began to blow somewhat stiffly, and heavy rain to fall. By day-break there was 1·3 in the gauge at Sewree, 4 having fallen in all before, so that 1·7 had fallen up to yesterday morning. On Saturday the barometer was as low as 29.724, or, corrected for a temperature of 85°, 29.575; yesterday morning it had sunk to 29.670, with a temperature however of 80°—corrected 29·534. This is lower than it has been at the hour of maximum within these several years in the month of June. The sky continues loaded with clouds, and presents the appearance of a steady continuance of fall."

—— We are indebted to the same paper for the annexed paragraph on the subject of the recent ravages of cholera in Angrias Colaba:—"We are credibly informed that the Cholera is working its destructive way, at an awful pace, at Roha, a town situated at the top of the Rewadunda river, near Alibang. It broke out on the 20th of last month, and nothing seems to have any influence over it. Men die in an hour after the attack! The whole of the population are terror-stricken, and seem to have lost all heart and spirit, in the presence of this mysterious messenger of Death! The place itself is exceedingly hot, and confined, and the water is scarce and impure even at the best of times: in the present season of scarcity, there must be extreme exigency, in respect to this valuable commodity. The wells should be increased at Roha, as a means of ameliorating the condition of its crowded inhabitants; and it might prove beneficial in arresting, or modifying, the dread scourge which annually visits the place. Meanwhile, could not something be done, in the way of sending medicines and a doctor thither? The very appearance of such a functionary, in the midst of the alarmed and dejected people, would do a world of good,—by cheering them up, and restoring their confidence and self-possession: such was the case at Penn the other day, when, in like circumstances, a medico was sen thither, by the kindness of Government. We trust something wil be done for the perishing people of Roha."

—— We see it mentioned in the local daily papers that the Bank notes received on the cheeque for 11000 Rs. which Dinshaw Dadabhoy was charged with uttering in December last, were paid into the Commercial Bank on the day of their receipt by Dorabjee Hormusjee, late Ledger Keeper of the Bank. Warrants for the apprehension of other parties suspected of being implicated in some further forgeries on the Oriental Bank have, it is stated, been granted by the Magistrate.

—— We regret to observe that the 'Calcutta Citizen' confirms the accounts received here in last month by the P. and O. Company's steamer 'Pekin,' of the loss of the ship 'Charles Forbes' belonging to this Port. The following is from that paper of the 30th ultimo:—"The 'Charles Forbes' is, we are sorry to hear, totally lost on the North Sands (Straits of Malacca).—The intelligence was brought by the 'Dido.'—Her cargo contained among other things 4,000 bales of Cotton, and about 100 chests of Malwa Opium. She was a very old vessel, being the last built in Calcutta or this side of the river, at Jackson's Ghaut."—The 'Forbes' was built in 1821. She underwent extensive repairs just before leaving this on her last, and, as it has proved, fatal voyage.

—— The following account of a fatal accident which occurred at Poona on Sunday, the 1st instant, is taken from the 'Poona Chronicle' of the 6th idem:—"We deeply regret to inform our

readers that another fatal accident has occurred similar in almost every respect to the one it was our painful duty to notice last week. A Serjeant of the Fusiliers named Meers was found lying insensible in a deep pit between the Sappers and Miners Lines and those of his own regiment, on Sunday morning last. He was immediately conveyed to the regimental hospital, but, notwithstanding every attention that medical skill could suggest, the poor fellow remained in the same deplorable condition until Monday evening, when he expired. His funeral was a very large one, and the Catholic Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Carry, delivered a most impressive discourse, well adapted to the occasion. Feeling assured that any hints which might tend to prevent such fatal mistakes would be received in good part by the worthy commanding officer of the corps, we offer the following as suggested by a Correspondent;—that is, that a Beacon Lamp be suspended at or near the Quarter Court of the regiment; the barracks being so situated that it is a moral impossibility for any one returning from H. M's. Theatre to the Troop lines, to distinguish them. We trust the suggestion may be acted upon, as it will be the means of saving many lives during the dismal weather now about setting in."—If we are correctly informed this is the third accident that has terminated fatally at or near the same spot within the space of twelve months. The last accident happened to a very fine young man of the Fusiliers who had lodged the money for his discharge, and was about leaving India in a few days to seek his fortune in Bombay as an attaché to one of the local journals.

—— The 'Friend of India' of the 29th ultimo, contains the following amusing passage in his Weekly Epitome of News:—"The Calcutta journals inform us, that the prisoners in the House of Correction have sent in a petition to the Chief Magistrate for a holiday on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday. The petition was granted, and the petitoners will doubtless prove their loyalty by taking an extra allowance of sleep. We remember Major Abbott in his 'Journey to Khiva,' says that 'I had but to use the name of the Queen of England, and the fetters fell, as by magic, from the neck of the slave.'—The name produces the same magical effect even in our House Correction".—We have not heard whether a similar display of loyalty was manifested by the inmates of our Bombay Bridewell on the above occasion, but should rather presume not, as from the last presentment of the Grand Jury, there seemed to be more fear of the prisoners being reduced to the last extremity by giving way to 'ennui,' than by a resort to overmuch work. It would be well if our Police authorities would call for a report of the system of punishment adopted in the House of Correction at Calcutta in order to contrast it with that pursued here, and so ascertain how the difference is so much in favor of the ease and comfort of the prisoners here as it appears to be.

—— We take from the same paper the following paragraph respecting an imposter calling himself Franck C. Lord Gordon Wilson, who recently introduced himself by letter to the 'Madras [illegible] he stated that he purposed to establish [illegible]ras;—' The 'Mofussilite' recently published [illegible]ith some rather severe strictures upon the cha[illegible]riter. As we think it possible some charitable perso[illegible]ceived by this personage, and as we have some curiosity [illegible] if any missionary in India knows anything of a character whose adventures must have been really singular, we will state what we know of him. He is a very small and totally black man, with an almost negro cast of countenance, and is either unable or unwilling to give any information as to his native place. He speaks English perfectly, without the slightest accent, and has evidently received a considerable amount of instruction. When we saw him, he was begging assistance in Serampore, described himself as Daniel Wilson, and said he was quite a favourite with the Bishop of Calcutta. Perhaps some of our friends in Bombay may know something of him."

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

—— The 'Calcutta Citizen' of the 31st ultimo, mentions that in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather in that city, and the amount of sickness prevalent in the Home Department, the Sudder Board of Revenue have given the Assistants leave of absence for a fortnight to recruit their health. The same paper also states that the Clerks in other Departments of the Public Service have presented a petition to Government to allow them to carry on the work between the hours of 6 A. M., and 11 A. M. instead of the usual period of from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—The heat was so fearful that one of the crew of a Custom House boat was killed instantaneously by a 'coup de soleil' on the 26th ultimo, and a sircar in the employ of a Mercantile firm fainted away in his palanquin on the same day from the effects of the heat and immediately expired.

—— It is stated in the Calcutta papers that letters have been received from Lucknow, which mention that Captains Maguers and Bunbury cannonaded the Zemindar of Kuppradeen for nine days, and at last shelled him out of that fortress, whence he had gone to another stronghold, of which there are no fewer than twenty-five on the estates of the same landholder. From the facility with which the Zemindar effected his retreat, we presume that the attacking force must have been deficient in Cavalry.

—— An inquest held at Lahore on the body of the late Mr. Lochner, of the Bengal Civil Service, who died by his own hand, returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

—— The 'Bombay Times' informs us that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, arrived at Poona from the Hills on Sunday last, two days before he was expected. Major General Auchmuty had returned from his Divisional tour the day before. Rain had fallen in Poona on the 7th and 8th instant, and we regret to see that a few cases of Cholera had occurred in the Bazaar.

——The same journal informs us that it has heard from Malwa that Dr. Impey's application for the services of one of the Graduates of the Grant Medical College, to be employed as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Indore Hospital has been complied with by Government.—" The hospital in question was established in 1849, since when the Residency Surgeon had managed to carry it on with subordinates, waiting apparently till the Grant College men were ready, in order to secure himself a good Assistant, and at the same time hold out some incentive to the College in the shape of a provision for at least one of its alumni. The gentleman who has obtained the post will be made as comfortable as possible, a good house having been built by Dr. Impey for him with a small laboratory attached,—instruments for which to the value of £100, have just been despatched from Bombay."

——The 'Bombay Gazette' informs us that the underwriters in Bombay, acting we presume on the same principle as that recently followed by the 'General Insurance Company' at Calcutta, have formally declined taking risks on vessels manned by Native crews; and states that one country ship, the 'Prince Albert,' has actually engaged a European crew. We should imagine that great difficulty would be found in procuring a sufficient number of Europeans to man all the country ships belonging to, or which may happen to be just now in this port. If, however, the Insurance offices unite in a determination never again to insure any vessels but those manned by Europeans, men will very soon be brought here in sufficient numbers from home to supply the place of the native seamen.

——The local daily papers mention the death at Surat on the 3rd instant, of Mr Edward Roberts, Assistant Conservator of the Northern Forests.

——The local daily papers allude to a very melancholy occurence which took place here on Sunday last. A Parsee gentleman, named Kaikhusroo Framjee, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, died suddenly on that day under the following very painful circumstances; for the detail of which we are indebted to the 'Bombay Gazette.'—'It appears that the deceased had sent a prescription to Mr Baptiste De Rozario, a medical practitioner in Rampart Row, to be made up. In this prescription an ounce and a half of Wine of Aloes formed one of the ingredients. Not having any of this drug, Mr De Rozario sent one of the people of his dispensary to Messrs. Johnson and Co. for it, but the assistant so sent appears to have been served with that quantity of Opium which was given and administered to the deceased, who slept for some time afterwards, and died half an hour after the mistake was discovered. A post-mortem examination was ordered, and the jury which had been hastily empannelled, having viewed the body, adjourned, and met again yesterday at the European General Hospital at half past eleven, and continued the investigation till near six, when it again adjourned till half past ten to-day.'

——We take the following from the 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date;—

"The following is the substance of a circular addressed to the members of the Bombay medical service. After the complete stagnation in promotion, in our Department since the retirement of Dr. Burnes, I am glad to be able to announce to you that Dr. Cahill, now the second Surgeon on the List, has agreed to retire from the Service for a reasonable sum, and in soliciting your support and co-operation to secure this valuable step, I trust I may be excused in remarking that of the several steps which seem by some to be expected I consider Dr. Cahill's for various reasons the best for all his Juniors

1st. Because if Dr Cahill is not now bought out, the step will be lost for ever, as he will be necessitated to make arrangements which will prevent his ever leaving the service.

2nd. Because Dr. Cahill, on account of the unfortunate misunderstanding among the Seniors, cannot subscribe to any one above him, and he must therefore prove an obstacle to all promotion.

3rd. Because Dr. Cahill not belonging to the Medical Retiring Fund, his retirement will not interfere with the annuities available to his Juniors"

"The following gentlemen have subscribed a sum of money, amounting in the aggregate to nearly Rupees 4000, towards effecting the above indicated purpose:—Drs. Scott, Collier, Hamilton, Arnott, Harrison, Costelloe, Weston, Wilmot, Bowie, and Bain. And the following medical officers have agreed according to this Circular, to support the scheme. Drs. White, Stovell, Leith, Hockin, Watkins, Winchester, McKenzie, Pitcairn, Peele, Campbell, Peet, Coles,, Reynolds, Meade, Sylvester, Nicolson, Lodwick, Imlack, Sanderson, Cotes, Lord, McKenzie, Manisty, Steinhauser, Trestrail, Pelly, and Millar."

—The following important General Order, issued by the Governor General under date the 22d ultimo from Simla, regarding the exchange of young officers from one Regiment to another, was published in the last 'Calcutta Government Gazette.' It will be observed that they will not in future be permitted to exchange more than once, and then only when the reasons are valid and proper. The object of this order seems to be to put a stop to a most improper system which had some how crept into the Bengal Army, of permitting these young officers to effect exchanges with a view of evading the payment of their debts. The prevailing laxity in the Bengal Army in the matter of debt is much to be deplored; but we should hope that the seeds of reform sown broadcast by Sir Charles Napier in his admirable farewell order of the 15th December last, will not be long before they produce a harvest of good to the service at large.

" Instances having occurred of young Officers, who have involved themselves in difficulties in the Regiments to which they have been attached, applying time after time to be removed from Regiment to Regiment, the Most Noble the Governor General of India is

pleased, in continuation of G. O. P. C., No. 260, of the 29th December 1837, to direct that no Cornet or Ensign shall hereafter be permitted to exchange more than once, and that such exchange shall only be sanctioned when the reasons for desiring it are valid and proper, and it is shewn that the application is not made from the young Officer's having involved himself in any difficulties, whether of a pecuniary or of any other nature."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

—— Captain Barrow, 19th Regt. N. I, has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payment at Bombay, vice Hart deceased.

—— The 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date supplies the particulars of the murder of a Mr. Johnson, the Chief Mate of the American Brig 'Lewis,' which are communicated in a letter from Mr. G. F. White, the Master of that vessel. The deceased was stabbed to the heart by the second Mate, a man of the name of Glue, and died almost instantly. This shocking occurrence took place on the evening of the 1st May, while the Brig was lying at anchor off the North Point of the Island of Zanzibar. The murderer attempted to take possession of the vessel after killing the Mate, but the Captain having been faithfully supported by his crew, the attempt failed. The wretched man was overpowered when making an endeavour to reach the Captain for the purpose of murdering him, and was immediately placed under restraint. An inquest was held on the body of the murdered man, and a Verdict of Wilful Murder returned against the second Mate. The 'Lewis' is in consequence detained for the present at Zanzibar, for want of officers.

—— The following account of a Military execution which took place at Cawnpore on the 31st ultimo, is taken from the 'Mofussilite.'—

"Private Samuel Willey, of H. M. 70th Regiment, was shot this morning, in pursuance of his sentence lately promulgated in G. O. The execution took place on the Cavalry parade ground, when the whole of the Troops at the station were drawn up in a hollow square before day-break. The course of proceeding observed, was, as nearly as possible, the same as that detailed at the end of Hough's Case Book. The Rev. Mr. Viret attended the condemned man,—who exhibited the utmost impassibility of demeanour, from first to last. The firing was not so good as it might have been (at 12 paces only) and it seemed to me as if several musquets must have been unloaded. However, at the first discharge, the prisoner rolled slowly off the coffin on which he had knelt, and came to the ground in a half reclining posture. His sufferings were immediately put an end to by the Provost Sergeant and two of the firing party, who then discharged their re-loaded musquets into the body, —so as to extinguish all signs of life. It has not yet transpired whether Willey made any confession,—but he is known, more than once, to have said, that up to a late hour in the afternoon of the murder, he never meditated the cowardly act of assassination for which he has most justly suffered. If he were really the tool of other parties, it is a pity if they escape justice. It is remarkable that Willey always bore the character of a quiet, inoffensive man."

—— The Monsoon may now be considered to have fairly set in at Bombay, and no mistake. During the last thirty hours it has rained almost incessantly, and we imagine the fall during that time must have been something considerable. We take the following remarks on the subject from the 'Bombay Times' of this date:—"We have had for the last twenty-four hours an almost incessant fall of rain. An inch fell betwixt midnight and yesterday morning at ten, and we should imagine that something considerably more than three inches in all must have fallen up to yesterday evening. The barometer at ten yesterday morning had sunk to 29·680, or corrected, to 29·530; and the direction and character of the wind, and aspect of the sky, look like a continued heavy fall of rain. Already little pools are collected in the hollows of all our tanks, so as to relieve the immediate necessities of the people. The fishermen named the 10th as the date on which the burst of the monsoon was expected,—and burst it did yesterday accordingly, and no mistake. From noon till nearly sunset it blew a steady severe gale of wind, such as is seldom experienced until a month or six weeks further on in the season, and night closed in thick and murky. All this is eminently favorable, and the country folk will be very glad of a fortnight just the same as yesterday."

—— The local journals announce the opening of the New Poona College, which was formally inaugurated by Mr. John Warden, one of the Members of the Board of Education, on Saturday last, the 7th instant, in a speech setting forth the principles on which the institution is based.—The ceremony took place at the Visram Bagh in the presence of the following European gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Warden, Brown, Young, Forbes, and Hobart, of the Civil Service, Brigadier Trydell, Captain Wells, the Reverend J. Mitchell, and the Reverend Mr. Wilder. There was also a large concourse of Native gentlemen present, amongst whom were two of the sons of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, and the Modee of Surat. The Sirdars, the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Shastrees, &c. also attended.

—— A correspondent of the "Eastern Star" states that the Governor General will leave Simla in October or November next, and await in Calcutta the arrival of his successor.—This induces us to notice a rumour that appears to have been current in well informed circles at the date of the departure of the last Mail from England, that Lord Hardinge is the most likely person to succeed the Marquis Dalhousie. He had, it was stated, intimated to Ministers his willingness to return to India, if his services here should be again required.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

—— The 'Calcutta Citizen' states that five of the crew of the late barque 'Ariel' have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of incendiarism. This is the first time that an enquiry into the cause of these frequent ship burnings has been attended with any result. It is to be hoped that justice may yet reach the really guilty parties.

—— We have had a continuance of wet weather, accompanied by hard squalls, since Monday last at midnight, the barometer continuing to fall, and the storm to increase in violence until last night.—Just after midnight a display of sheet lightning took place in the south east, with distant thunder. The atmosphere this morning is very hazy to seaward, with a somewhat dry and warm south west wind blowing, and very little rain. Yesterday morning at ten the mercury stood at 29·615, or corrected temperature, at 29·470, an unusual depression at Bombay. To yesterday evening 3·20 inches of rain had been registered in the Fort, of which 4 inches had fallen within the past twenty four hours.

—— The Session 1851-52 of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 14th instant; the introductory lecture delivered by Dr W. C. Coles at noon. Lectures will be on Anatomy, Surgery, and Clinical Surgery, by Mr [illegible] Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Practical Chemistry, by Dr Haines,—on Physiology, Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, by Dr C. Morehead,—on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr W. C, Coles,—and on Midwifery, by Mr R. Peele. The summer term ends on the 31st October, and the winter term on the 15th March.

THE Delhi Gazette of the 4th inst. says:—"We hear that orders have been issued that the steamers plying on the Indus are to take passengers at the following rates;—From Kurrachee to Mooltan, 1st class, Rs. 200; 2nd class Rs. 150; 3rd class Rs. 100. 2nd and 3rd class passengers are not to be taken until the 1st class is filled up. From Mooltan to Kurrachee two-thirds of the above rates. Four rupees a day to be paid for table expenses, without wine, &c. One servant can be taken free; all beyond to be paid for at the rate of six pie per mile. This arrangement to commence immediately. Goods also can be forwarded, the rates of which will be published soon."

——The same journal informs us that Sir William Gomm had been placed in danger by two discharged Sepoys who clamoured for justice:—"A letter from Simla, dated 30th ult., mentions, that as His Excellency the Commander in-Chief was taking his usual ride on Wednesday morning, two discharged sepoys rushed out and seized hold of his poney's head, loudly demanding justice: they kept their hold until a European groom, who was the only attendant with Sir William, rushed to the rescue, and knocked one of the men down, when the other released his hold. Sir William is said to have had a narrow escape of falling over the precipice, as the sudden appearance of the men startled the poney so as to render the position of his rider dangerous."—His Excellency will do well to take warning from this encounter, and not go abroad in future without some [illegible] seems to have had on this occasion.

——A Parsee named Framjee [illegible]iver in the Wheel Tax Department, and one [illegible]ncipal witnesses before the Commission which lately [illegible]enquire into certain alleged frauds in that Department, has been charged by Mr. J. H. Wilson, the Collector of Municipal Taxes, with having fraudulently appropriated to his own use two sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to 21 Rupees, belonging to the Municipal Fund. The matter is undergoing enquiry before Mr. Spens, the Chief Magistrate of Police.

——We omitted to notice in our last that, by accounts received by the last Mail from England, it seems probable that Sir George Berkely, K. C. B., the Commander in-Chief at Madras, will be succeeded by Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, C. B.

——The Ships Memnon, Richard Cobden, Bilton, and James White, are unable to get to sea owing to the bad weather and adverse winds now prevailing.

Selections.

JUGUNNATH.

THE following draft of a brief Act which appeared in the last 'CALCUTTA GAZETTE,' will probably bring the long discussed question of the connection of Government with the shrine of Jugunnath to a final, and we trust a satisfactory, issue:—

"Whereas, notwithstanding the prohibition to exact taxes and fees from pilgrims, by Act X. 1840, fees and offerings are taken of pilgrims resorting to the temple therein mentioned, for behoof of the priests and others belonging to the said temple, over which no effectual controul can be had, or ought to be attempted to be had, by Government, it is declared and enacted as follows:—

I. Act X. 1840 is repealed; but not so as to revive any Regulation or part of any Regulation thereby repealed.

II. No tax, fee or payment of any kind shall be taken on behalf of the Government from any pilgrim resorting to the said temple, or other place of pilgrimage.

III. Nothing contained in Section XXX. Regulation XII. 1805 of the Bengal Code, or in any other Regulation or Act, binds or shall be constructed to bind the Government to make or continue any donation for support of the said temple.

IV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be constructed to forbid any person

or persons, having the charge or superintendence of, or officiating at the said temple, from taking their accustomed fees and offerings."

A short reference to the history of our interference with this temple appears necessary to put the reader in possession of the real merits of the case. In the first settlement of the newly acquired province of Cuttack, it was provided that all sayer duties should cease with the exception of "the duties ...ied from the pilgrims at Jugunnath;" and that all pensions ...d revert to Government after the decease of the present ...bents, but that "this was not to be construed as ...zing the resumption of the established donation for ...rt of the temple of Jugunnath." Regulation IV. of ...s that "a tax shall be levied on the part of ... (as was done before under the late Mahratta ... on pilgrims resorting to this shrine." This ... considered as including the usual fees of the ... temple, who were strictly prohibited from ...mands for money. It did not, however, include ...hich the Pundahs, or pilgrim hunters, were ...nformity with established usage, from the ... enactment was subsequently repealed, and ...uperin...dence of the temple was vested in the Raja of ...rda, while the collection of the tax was entrusted to an ...r with the official designation of the "Collector of the tax ...n pilgrims."

The connection of Government with the shrine was from the very first mercenary, and was intended to increase the public revenues. It was calculated that after paying the establishment of the temple of Jugunnath, a sum varying from half a lakh to a lakh of Rupees would remain to the credit of the state. In process of time, however, this mode of increasing the public resources from the revenues of superstition, as well as the minute interference of the officers of the State in the internal economy of this idolatrous shrine, appeared to compromise the character of Government, and the most strenuous efforts were made to induce the Court of Directors to relinquish all connection with it. These efforts at length became successful, and Act X of 1840 abolished the pilgrim tax, and transferred the conduct and management of the affairs of Jugunnath to the Raja of Khoorda. Strange to say, Lord of Auckland, who was at the time at Simlah, rejected the advice of the Council in Calcutta, and determined to continue the donation which had been paid out of the tax. At the same time, the Act strictly forbade the Raja of Khoorda to demand the "usual fees." It ordained that he should not receive or allow to be received by any person connected with the temple, any payment, other than such voluntary payment as may be freely offered from any person resorting to the temple for the performance of the religious ceremonies. This arrangement presented the anomaly of saddling Government with the payment of a large monthly donation, while it cut off the source from which it had been derived for thirty-five years. It transferred the superintendence of the temple of Jugunnath and its internal economy to the Raja of Khoorda, and at the same time deprived him of the power exercised by every other superintendent of every other temple in India, of fixing his own value on the religious privileges enjoyed by the pilgrims, and demanding whatever fee he thought fit. The Act, as might have been expected, failed to give any satisfaction; and it has been the subject of angry discussion from that time to the present. About five years ago, the question was brought before the Supreme Council, and the donation was cut down to about Rs. 26,000, but the restriction imposed on the Raja of exacting fees was not repealed. It is understood that the Court of Directors have now taken up the subject again, and forced it upon the consideration of the Council, who have at length adopted the right course, after forty-five years of perverse policy. The Act before us is intended to restore to the Khoorda Raja the right, of which he had been deprived, of demanding fees from the pilgrims; and it leaves Government at liberty at any future time to stop the donation. The fees which the Raja and the officers of the temple are thus legally permitted to demand, cannot be less than three times the value of the donation. The Act affirms that the prohibtion to exact taxes and fees from pilgrims, had been evaded; and that no effectual control can be had, or ought to be attempted to be had, over the fees and offerings; it declares that no tax, fee or payment of any kind, shall be taken on behalf of Government; but that the person or persons having the charge or superintendence of the temple, are not forbidden to take their accustomed fees and offerings. Thus a question which has agitated the Christian community of England, and the councils of Government for so many years, has been settled in a manner which appears, on the whole, equitable and satisfactory; and Government is left at liberty to relieve itself from the odium it has so long incurred by its connection with this shrine, while those fees and taxes, which were hitherto taken in contravention of the laws, are ...w legalized and confirmed.

...t,—something more remains to be done to render th... settlement of the question perfectly equitable. If when the pilgrim tax was abolished, Lord Auckland had followed the advice of his Council and discontinued the donation from the state, and at the same time allowed the Raja of Khoorda to fix his own scale of fees from pilgrims, as every other proprietor of every other shrine is at liberty to do throughout India, no one could have arraigned the justice of the proceeding; but the Governor General publicly recognized the obligation of Government to make a monthly donation from the public revenues for the expenses of the state. We have always been of opinion that no such obligation could be made out from any previous treaty, or arrangement. The donation was paid from the pilgrim tax, and ought equitably to have ceased with the discontinuance of that tax; but, the absolute and unreserved declaration of the highest authority in British India, constituted an obligation from that date, from which we cannot now be exonerated. Again; when the subject was brought under discussion five years after, and the Members of Council anew acknowledged this obligation,—although they reduced the amount,—they gave it all the validity of a formal compact, to which the faith of the British Government of India was plighted. Mr. Millett was one of the Members of Council at the time, and though he was among the most strenuous opponents of the British connection with Jugunnath, he considered Government bound to pay the reduced allowance, after a most careful and most impartial investigation of the subject. Under these circumstances, it appears to us necessary to the vindication of our own character for justice and honor, that whenever Government may proceed to cut off the annual donation, an equitable compensation in money should be given to the proprietor of the temple. It is said that the Raja of Khoorda has been in the habit of exacting from the pilgrims every farthing that could be squeezed out of them, and that the cessation of the Government tax has brought them little if any relief. We have the most perfect confidence in this statement; we believe that the priests have extorted the last cowrie from the unfortunate devotees, though they have done it illegally; but this fact was fully known to the Gov...ment of India in 1845, when the new arrangement was m...e, and the donation perpetuated.—Friend of India, M... 22.

THE DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE ACT.

We regret that we have not before noticed some information upon the progress of the Indian Dissenter's Marriage Act, which was published in the "Hurkaru" of the 12th May, in the shape of a private letter from Dr Duff. It will be found among our selections, together with our contemporary's remarks, but the hopeful tone he assumes seems to us to be scarcely warranted by the facts. Dr. Duff paid a visit in the beginning of March to the Royal Commissioners to enquire into the progress of the Draft Act, and saw Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of this Presidency. Sir Edward informed him that the Draft Act, after being sent out to Calcutta had been returned with sundry proposed alterations, and would shortly be despatched to the Court of Directors, who would forward it once more to Calcutta. A few days afterwards Dr. Duff was informed that the document was positively to be sent to the India House immediately, and there it will probably remain for further consideration. We suppose we must congratulate those of our readers who, like ourselves, feel an interest in the question, upon the progress of the Act, if progress it can be called, and advise them to obey that Scriptural precept, which was evidently intended for the East, to "possess their souls in patience."—The History of this Act is one of the most remarkable instances of the passive resistance of circumtances,—the real vis inertia,—which the annals of India present. With the exception of the Bishop of Calcutta, and a few of his clergy, no one in India is opposed to its provisions; all the Governments of the different presidencies, are desirous that it should be passed; the Court of Directors are favourable to it, and the Board of Control, is not unfavourable to it, though, like Gallio, "it cares for none of these things," and yet the Act is still in the future. It is bandied about from Calcutta to London, from London to Calcutta, from the Legislative Council to the Royal Commissioners, and from the Royal Commissioners to the Legislative Council, and nothing is done. Argument has been exhausted in its favour, and scarcely a word has been uttered against it in India or England, and yet the Act sleeps. What is wanting in this, and in other cases is a strong men Parlia-

tary ventilation, and upon this question we hope to enter next week.—Friend of India, May 22.

THE DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE ACT.

So many times have sanguine expectations been formed that a Marriage Act for India on fair and liberal principles would speedily be published by the Legislative Council, or introduced into the House of Commons by Government, that we scarcely expect to gain much credence when we say that we think the time for the final settlement of this matter is very near at hand. A friend has handed us a letter from Dr Duff, who writes as follows on the 17th March :—

"About three weeks ago I called on the Secretary at the India House, within whose department the subject comes. All that he could tell me was, that the Draft Act, as published in the Blue Book, had been sent to the Calcutta Council, but beyond that he ingenuously confessed to total ignorance. He referred me, however, to the Royal Commissioners.

"Well, a day or two after, I called at the Treasury Buildings, Whitehall, and saw one of them, our quondam Chief Justice, Sir Edward Ryan. He told me that the Draft Act had been returned from Calcutta with sundry suggested alterations—that some of them were adopted by the Royal Commissioners and others rejected—that the Act in this, its re-amended form, was soon to be sent to the Court of Directors, and that it would remain with them to forward it to Calcutta with such recommendation as they might see fit.

"A few days after, I called again on Sir Edward to see what progress was making with reference to the transport of the said re-amended Act from Whitehall to Leadenhall Street. Sir Edward told me that since I last saw him he had held a conference with Dr. Lushington, the other acting Royal Commissioner, that they had agreed as to the terms of the letter which was to accompany the document to the India House, and that in the course of the week, the papers would be forwarded to that palace of Indian sovereignty. Such then is the present position of the long retarded Act. By and bye I will duly enquire, if spared, at the India House, whether the document has really reached that haven in safety after such voyages and mutilations."—Hurkaru, May 12.

GREAT ANTI-MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.—The great meeting of the orthodox Hindoos of Calcutta, called for the purpose of devising some expedient by which to resist the gradual encroachments of the Missionaries, was held on Sunday, the 25th Instant, at the Oriental Seminary. We must reserve our reflections for next week, and meanwhile present our readers with a brief abstract of the proceedings, which were of unusual importance.

The Meeting was attended by a very numerous body of Hindoo gentlemen, chiefly of the old and orthodox school, and among them were the recognized leaders of almost every party in Calcutta, except the extreme liberals, generally represented by Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose. Raja Radhakanta Deb was voted into the chair, and commenced the business of the meeting by an enquiry into the objects of the gentlemen of Bhowanipore who had summoned them together. The spokesman of the Bhowanipore party, a pleader in the Sudder Court, who took a prominent part in the meeting, explained that Bhowanipore had been seriously agitated by the recent conversions, and that it had become evident to the inhabitants of that quarter, that a great Hindoo movement must be organized to resist the progress of the Missionaries. They considered that a form of purification which should enable those who had embraced Christianity to return to their ancestral creed, was the most practical expedient for that purpose, and they were determined to bring the question to an immediate issue. The speaker interlarded his remarks with some abuse of the Missionaries, which was promptly checked by the Chairman, who observed that these gentlemen were only doing their duty. A desultory conversation followed, in which, however, it was agreed nem. con. that any attempt to prevent the rising generation of Natives from paying particular attention to the study of English, would be absurd in principle, and useless in practice. One individual suggested that it was better to abandon the pursuit of English knowledge than to endanger the orthodoxy of their families, but he was promptly told that 'if English did not lead to heaven, it did to wealth.' The question which it was necessary to submit to the pundits was then read aloud, and ran as follows :—'If a Hindu forfeits the privileges of his caste and religion, by partaking of forbidden food, and frequenting places and observing practices in contravention of the injunctions of the shasters knowingly and deliberately, and if he afterwards express his contrition and prays to be restored to his privileges, can he not be entitled to perform the ceremony of absolution, and thereby procure redemption.' The question was answered at once in the affirmative by an immense majority of the assembled pundits; but it will have to be submitted to the most learned men in different parts of the country. Fortunately, the Chairman was enabled to state that the Maharajah of Nuddea, the religious oracle of Bengal, was favourable to the scheme. It was said that it would be necessary even to consult the pundits of the North West, but no definite resolution was adopted on the subject. The Chairman then read out the mode of purification which it was proposed to adopt, and alluded to the old mode of expiating offences by wandering for Forty-eight years as an ascetic, the hardship of which, he said 'is more than human nature can bear. A milder form was therefore substituted consisting, in the presentation of some hundred kine, and some kahuns of cowries' to the Brahmuns. The gift of a hundred kine, of course commutable for a certain number of cowries, are to be rated at their market value in the Golden Age, when the beef-eating English conquered the country. [illegible] more observations, and a story about a convert, the Editor of the 'Bhaskur,' the meeting broke up, to shortly be held in the same place.—Friend of India, May 29.

THE JEWS.

[From the Missionary Herald of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.]

Who can read in the Word of Truth the history of that people among whose past generations were the patriarchs, and prophets and apostles, and of whom He came, who is over all, God blessed for ever, without feeling an interest in them beyond any other people? And who can consider the blessings which we have received through them—blessings rich in time and lasting as eternity—and not be sensible that they have a claim on us which no other people have? Do any say that their character is changed—that they are not what they once were—that they are now a blind, degraded, and worldly people? Yes, they are all this, and far more that is bad. Their eyes are darkened, their table—the money-changer's table—has become a snare, and a trap, and a stumbling-block, and a recompense unto; them and thus they are the unconscious witness for the truth of the word of God. But shall we pity them less because they are fallen? Will we not seek their restoration because they are degraded? Rather, will not their present degradation, contrasted with their former glory, move us all the more to pity them, and pray for them, and labour to do them good? Do any ask, but what prospects are there of ultimate success? We answer, in the words of the honoured Judson, when pleading with his brethren on behalf of the heathen inhabitants of Burmah—'As much as that there is an Almighty and faithful God, who will perform His promises, and no more. Hath God cast away His people? God forbid.' 'As ye in times past have not believed God, yet have now obtained mercy through their unbelief, even so have these also now not believed, that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy. And so all Israel shall be saved.' Are we unwilling to venture our money on a hope on which there is nothing but the word of God to sustain our hopes of salvation? Do any think that there will be a forth-putting of divine power on behalf of the Jews out of the ordinary way, and that their conversion is not to be expected through the preaching of the Gospel? What displays of Divine power shall take place before the national conversion of the Jews and the incoming of the fulness of the Gentiles we do not here inquire; but this we say, Christ's command to the Church is—'Preach the Gospel to every creature!' And the Jew, instead of being excepted, has the precedence, for Christ's order is —'beginning at Jerusalem;' and His sure promise is—'My Word will prosper in the thing whereto I sent it. Ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the fields shall clap their hands.' Relying on an Almighty and faithful God who has said of fallen Israel—'They are dear unto my soul;' 'Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee, We have entered on the great work—the noblest of works—of seeking the salvation of Israel, and in that spirit we would go forward in it. We are unworthy to engage in such an enterprise; we may have to wait long for fruit, we may die without seeing what our hearts desire; but God's promises cannot fail.

In closing this hurried sketch, we desire to impress upon the members of our Church the great responsibility which is upon us to prosecute with vigour the work of the salvation of the Jews on which we have entered. To no people are we so much indebted as the Jews; no people have so large promises as the Jews. It is a remarkable fact that no part of the New Testament was translated into Hebrew, the native language of the Jews, till the fifteenth century: and till the commencement of the present century scarcely any attempt was made to circulate it among that people. One of the signs for good of late in England and Scotland, and in our own beloved Zion, has been an earnest desire for the salvation of the brethren of our Lord. More has been done for that people within the last forty years than was done for them from the days of the Apostles till the commencement of the present century. In no Mission, however, is the Missionary's and the Church's faith, and patience, and perseverance more tried, than in the Mission to the Jews. But, whilst neglect of Israel is a token of a languishing or dead Church, even as we work for that people, often amid great discouragement in, the lively faith and enlarged prayerfulness and

burning zeal of a revived Church we may expect a present reward and success is sure, for 'God will arise and have mercy upon Zion;' and, if the casting away of Israel was the reconciling of the world, what will the receiving of them be but life from the dead?'

Miscellaneous.

ITALY.

Turin, April 11.

The 'Croce di Savoia' announces that the Austrian Government has applied for a free passage for its troops over the Sardinian territory, in case of a change of policy in France, and demands fortresses as a guarantee. A bill on municipal reform will be presented to the Chamber in twenty days.

A Piedmont journal of the 16th states that an envoy who had lately left Rome for Naples, was negotiating a league between Rome, Tuscany, Naples, Parma, and Modena, for the purpose of mutually maintaining tranquillity in the different States, without the intervention or occupation of any by foreign forces.

The treaties of commerce between England and Piedmont were adopted on the 17th inst., by 114 to 14. Loud cheering from both sides of the House, and the galleries, followed. It was reported that the King would visit the Exhibition.

'EFFECTS OF GAVAZZI'S PREACHING.'—The Neapolitan authorities refuse their subjects passports to England during the Exhibition. The preaching of Gavazzi on the corruptions of Rome is said to be the reason.

'THE BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.'—The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. She was asked how she had preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer:—'Because to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. Did they propose a question? did they commit a fault? did they perform any good action? I opened the Bible; and the Bible answered, reproved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you.

'PETER PARLEY' AT PARIS.'—Mr. Goodrich, who has been appointed American Consul at Paris, was a resident in that city when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, and was selected by the four hundred Americans then in Paris, to welcome in the new Government of the Republic of France. He started in life as a Boston publisher,. In 1828 he began the 'Token,' which he continued for fourteen years. The 'Peter Parley' tales have imparted delight to tens of thousands of children. There are sixty of the volumes, and they have been from the first growing in public favour. The 'International Magazine' notices other productions of Mr. Goodrich. Among them is a series entitled 'The Cabinet Library,' embracing histories, biographies, and essays in Science; 'Universal Geography,' in an octavo volume of one thousand pages; and a 'History of All Nations,' in two large octavos. More than four hundred thousand volumes of his various productions are now annually sold in the United States and Europe.

Civil.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.
Bombay Castle, 9th June 1851.

Mr A Malet having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of his appointments as a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, and as a Member of the Mint Committee.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

Mr C J Davies, Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Broach, is placed in permanent charge of the districts of Jumboosur and Ahmode.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.
Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

Mr J G Lumsden, to act as a Member of the Mint Committee during the absence of Mr Goldsmid from the Presidency.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Section XI. of Act III. of 1849, to appoint Mr J G Lumsden to act as a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, during the absence of Mr Goldsmid from the Presidency.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th June 1851.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Henry Pigou, to the Medical charge of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

Lieutenant Colonel J Outram, C. B., Resident at Baroda, resumed charge of his duties on the 23rd ultimo, to which date the leave of absence granted to that Officer on the 9th April last is extended, under the provisions of Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

Lieutenant J. Black, Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, resumed charge of his duties on the 21st ultimo.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Sebastian Carvalho, and J. C. Lisboa, are temporarily appointed to do duty in the Grant Medical College.

Captain G. A. Tulloch, 33rd Regiment B. N. I., to be Post Master at Mhow, until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

The Reverend G. L. Allen, Chaplain of Deesa, is allowed to remain in the Deccan on sick certificate until the 30th September 1851.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 11th June 1851.

Mr. W. E. Frere is confirmed in the appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. A. Remington is confirmed in the appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

The leave of absence granted to Mr J. H. Pelly, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, on the 10th ultimo, is extended for the period of two days.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 27th ultimo.

Mr C. Forbes, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, assumed charge of his duties on the 31st ultimo.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Khan Saheb Manockjee Pestonjee, Moonsiff of Golpar, in the Surat Zillah, to be Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financiae Departments, will proceed on the 11th instant to join the Right Honorable the Governor at Poona, as Secretary in attendance, and in charge of all the Civil Departments. During his absence, the duties of the Revenue and Financial Departments at the Presidency will be conducted by Mr Malet, Chief Secretary, and those of the Railway Branch by Mr Richardson, the Deputy Secretary to Government.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, June 11th 1851.

Military.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 5th June 1851.

No. 325 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. & Brevet Capt. J. T. Barr, to be Captain, and Ensign W. Widdicombe to be Lieut., in succession to Topham, deceased.—18th May 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 7th Regiment N. I., vice Widdicombe, promoted:—

Ensign Cotton Way,—Rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 18th May 1851, —Army, 10th January 1850.

No. 327 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps.

Lieut. R. V. Castell to be Adjutant, Vice Hunter, proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment, 14th May 1851.

No. 328 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major Shawe, dated Sukkur, the 13th May 1851, appointing Lieut. Everard to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 22nd Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Campbell, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 330 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the General Hospital at Sukkur be abolished under arrangements which will be directed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 331 of 1851.—The following promotions and arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

First Hospital Assistant Sebastian de Souza, serving in the I. N., to be an Assist. Apothecary, in succession to Hayes, deceased, from the 22nd ultimo.

Assistant Apothecary Woods, attached to the I. N., to be placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief for Military duty.

First Grade Apprentice Lobo to be an Assistant Apothecary, and attached to the I. N., vice Woods.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1851.

No. 332 of 1851.—Cornet P. H. Lecgeyt [illegible], at his own request, removed from the 2nd Regt. Light Cavy. to the 3rd Regt. Light Cavy., going into the latter corps as junior of his rank.

No. 333 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated the 16th ult.:—

The Honorable the President of the Council is pleased to sanction the promotion and admission of the undermentioned Native Officers of the Bombay Establishment to the Order of British India.

Subedar Major Mahomed Sheriff, Bahadoor, of the 20th Regt. N. I., to be a Sirdar Bahadoor of the 1st Class, from the 20th March 1851, in succession to pensioned Subedar Major Mungal Khan Sirdar, Bahadoor, deceased.

Ressaldar Meer Furzand Ali, of the 1st Regt. Scinde Irregular Horse, to be a Bahadoor of the 2nd Class, do.

No. 334 of 1851.—The extension of leave to remain in the Persian Gulf, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant J. S. Kemball, of the 29th Regt. N. I., in General Order No 619, of the 21st October last, is further extended from the 12th April to the 22nd May 1851, on the same account.

No. 335 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieut. A. E. Oliphant to be Acting Quarter Master to the 3rd Regt. Light Cavy., vice Lieut. Oldfield, permitted to resign the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1851.

No. 336 of 1851.—The following Officers are appointed a Committee to sit at Poona, under instructions which will be communicated to them by the Secy. to Govt. in the Military Department:—

President.
Lieut. Col. Hallett, C. B., 3rd Regt. N. I.
Members.
Capt. G. Pope, Assist. Commissary General.
Capt. T. Morse, Supt. of Bazars.

No. 337 of 1851.—Mr John Shand Douglas Bolton is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Estb., and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th May 1851.

Second Lieut. G. Napier, of the Regt. of Arty., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay 25th May 1851.

No. 338 of 1851.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 313 of the 23rd ult., the promotion and appointment to the Indian Navy of second Hospital Assistant Paulo Lawrence, as a First Hospital Assist., is cancelled; and Second Hospital Assist. Pais, of the Native Garrison Hospital, Bombay, is appointed an Acting First Hospital Assist., and attached to the I. N., as a temporary measure, in his stead.

No. 339 of 1851.—Capt. Barrow, 13th Regt. N. I., is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments, vice Hart, deceased.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Naval.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1851.

No. 56 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report that Mr J. A. Heathcote, Mate of the Indian Navy, has passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

No. 57 of 1851.—Mr Herbert Wilkinson Cobbold, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Sesostris on the 25th ult.

No. 58 of 1851.—The following promotion and arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

First Hospital Assistant Sebastian de Souza, serving in the Indian Navy, to be an Assistant Apothecary, in succession to Hayes, deceased, from the 22nd ultimo.

Assistant Apothecary Woods, attached to the Indian Navy, to be placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

First Grade Apprentice Lobo, to be an Assistant Apothecary, and attached to the Indian Navy, vice Woods.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1851.

No. 59 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of the I. N.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Navy, proceeding on duty to join the Persian Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, on the 1st May 1851:—

Lieutenant W. Balfour, at the Ward-room Mess.
Lieutenant C. W. Leeds, do.
Mr Keys, Acting Master, do.
Assistant Surgeon Pirie, do.
Assistant Surgeon Harris, do.
Mr Duval, Midshipman, at the 2nd Master's Mess.

Mr John Ingle, No. 100, M. A. Acting 3rd Class Gunner of the Atalanta, to be transferred to the Master Attendant's Department, for duty on board the Light Vessel, from the 4th May 1851.

Mr Sandison, Acting Master, Commanding the Steam Vessel Comet, to the Command of the Steam Vessel Indus, from the 6th May 1851.

Mr Cole, Captain's Clerk, from the Hastings to the Acbar, as Clerk in Charge, vice Mr Litchfield, transferred to the Hastings on the 8th May 1851.

By Captain J. P. Sanders, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Mr Richard Robinson, 3rd Class Boatswain, No. 3869, of the Elphinstone, proceeding on medical certificate to Bombay, to be accommodated with a with a passage on board the Moozuffer, at the Warrant Officers' Mess, from the 16th April 1851.

By Commodore J. P. Porter, Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron in the Gulf of Persian.

Mr A. M. Dickenson, Midshipman, of the Euphrates, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 21st January 1851.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf, [illegible]ee Ahmed, Meonshee, proceeding on duty to Sea, to be accommodated [illegible]s passage on board the Auckland, at the Commander's Table, from 28th December 1850 to 7th February 1851.

With the permission of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Assistant Surgeon McAllister, Civil Surgeon, Bushire, to afford Medical aid to the vessels of the Squadron, while lying in Bushire Roads, from the 11th Feb. 1851.

Mr F. W. Fendall, Midshipman, of the Tigris, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 6th February 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Crawford, of the Tigris, to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the Euphrates, from the 5th to the 11th March 1851.

Mr A. Brook, Midshipman, of the Auckland, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 29th March to 28th April 1851.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1851.

No. 60 of 1851.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 54, of the 23d ultimo, the promotion and appointment to the Indian Navy of Second Hospital Assistant Paulo Lawrence, as a First Hospital Assistant, has been cancelled, and Second Hospital Assistant Pais, of the Native Garrison Hospital, Bombay, has been appointed an Acting First Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Indian Navy, as a temporary measure, in his stead.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1851.

No. 61 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander-in-Chief of the I. N.

Mr Carley, Midshipman of the Moozuffer, proceeding on duty to join the Elphinstone, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Acbar, at the Midshipman's Mess, from the 13th May 1851.

Mr Fendall, Midshipman, of the Auckland, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 22nd May 1851.

By Commodore J. P. Porter, Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon Crawford, of the Auckland, to afford Medical aid to the Bassadore Station, and also to any of the Vessels entitled to an Assistant Surgeon, from the 1st April to 2nd May 1851.

Mr R. Hurlock, Midshipman, of the Auckland, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 8th April to 18th May 1851.

Lieut. Mauners, I. N., Commanding the Tigris, to perform the duties, of Store Accountant of that Vessel in addition, from the 1st April 1851, there being no competent Officer available.

Commodore J. P. Porter, Commanding the Persian Gulf Squadron, shifted his Broad Pendant from the Auckland to the Clive, on the 1st May 1851.

Commander Macdonald, Commanding the Clive, to the Command of the Auckland, on the 1st May 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Brown, of the Clive, to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the Auckland, Tigris, and the Bassadore Station, from the 3rd May 1851.

Mr Fendall, Midshipman, from sick Quarters, proceeding on Medical certificate to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland, at the Midshipman's Mess, from the 3rd May 1851.

Mr Howes, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, proceeding on duty to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland, at the Midshipman's Mess from the 3rd May 1851.

Mr Beyts, Clerk in Charge of the Constance, to be Clerk in Charge of the Tigris, from the 5th May 1851.

Lieutenant C. G. Constable, Commanding the Constance, to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge, in addition, there being no competent Clerk available, from the 5th May 1851.

Mr Johnstone, Clerk in Charge of the Clive, to perform the duties of Commodore's Clerk, in addition, from the 5th May 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 25th April, at the Parish Church of Twickenham, by the Revd. W. D. Scoones, M. A., T. Sparks, Esquire, Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, to Emma Ellen; and at the same time and same place, Samuel Richards, Esquire, of Gibson Square, Islington, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Thomas Litchfield, Esquire, Surgeon of New York Cottage, Twickenham, Middlesex. At St. Mary's, Poona, by the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain, Mr Joseph Beasely, Police Constable, to Mrs Anne Williams. On the 10th June, at Byculla, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, A. R. Mark, Esquire, Bombay Artillery, to Mary, daughter of the late John Birch, Esq. At Deesa, on the 3rd June, by the Revd. George Morrison, Vitruvius Lawes, Esquire, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to Miss Jane Telford, eldest daughter of Lieutenant George Corry, H. M.'s 8th or King's.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th June, the wife of Charles Kingcome, Esquire, of a son. At Colaba, on Sunday the 8th June, the wife of Vincent DeSouza of a son. At Bombay, on the 7th of June, the wife of Mr J. J. de Annunciecan, of a son. On the 12th May, the Lady of Lieutenant Mulloy, H. M.'s 86th Regiment, of a son. At Mahim, on the 7th June, the wife of Mr Raimundo de Athaide, of a son.

DEATHS.—On Friday, the 20th May, at Nassik, the Revd. Thos. Jerrom, Supt. of the Money School of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, aged 35 years. At Nassik on Sunday, the 1st June, of dysentery, aged 15 months, John Blomer Baly, the beloved son of the Revd. S. Price, Missionary of the C. M. S. At Llwynmadock, Radnorshire, South Wales, Hugh Vaughan, Esq., aged 74 years. He acted as Magistrate for the county for nearly fifty years, and was much respected through the whole country. At Surat, on the 3rd June, Edward Roberts, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Northern Forests. On Sunday, the 1st of June, at Nassick, Sub-Assistant Overseer Sergeant John Webb, aged 28 years, of cholera, after an illness of 20 hours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 4th, Ship William Gillies, James Brown, from London 1st February. H. C. Steamer Feroze, Commander J. W. Young, from Suez 3·45 P. M. the 21st, and Aden 8·20 P. M. 27th May, 5th Ship Pakenham, A. Dongle, from New Holland, 8th March. Ship Marian, L. Bilton, from Liverpool 21st February.—May 14th, spoke the Indian, from Liverpool to Bombay May 28th, spoke the William Watson, from Falmouth to Bombay, in Lat. 9·51 N., Long. 63·36 E. 6th, Barque William Watson, D. Ritchie, from Falmouth 16th February. Ship Forfarshire, A. Tudor, from England 24th Feb., and Porto Praya, 12th March. Ship Prince of Wales, E. Jones, from Siam 18th February, Singapore 6th March, and Point de Galle 21st April. Ship Shakespeare, C. G. Hull, from Aden, 15th May. Ship Atlet Rohoman, J. F. Burn, from China, 2nd March, Singapore, 20th March. Barque Diana, H. Grant, from Singapore 6th March, Penang 15th March, and Point de Galle 21st April. Ship Helen Stewart, Robert Merr, from London 21st February. Ship Viceroy, W. W. Morison, from London, 1st February. June 7th, Ship India K. Ritchie, from Liverpool 10th February. Brig Helena, H. Grote, from Zanzibar 17th May. Ship John Moore, C. Sleigh, from Liverpool 13th Jan., and Belfast 1st February. Barque Victoria, J. A. Smith, from Singapore 29th April.

DEPARTURES.—June 4th, Ship Futtay Salam, Morison, from Calcutta. 5th Schooner Ceylon Merchant, Majee Dossa, Nacoda, to Gogo. June 7th, H. C. Steam Frigate Sesostris, Commander A. E. Ball, to Aden.

Communications received Brigadier Finell.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 2nd to the 8th June (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time. June	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 a.m.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 p.m.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 a.m.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 p.m.	Wet-Bulb Thermometer. 6 a.m.	Wet-Bulb Thermometer. 1 p.m.	Electrometer Volta No. 1. Max.	Rain in Inches.
2		29·686						
3	29·738	·662	82·0	90·5	78·0	80·0	3	
4	·693	·616	83·0	91·2	79·0	81·0	12	
5	·655	·572	83·5	91·7	79·0	82·0	17	0·34
6	·620	·566	82·0	87·4	79·0	81·0	out of scale	0·00
7	·589		80·0	89·0	77·0	81·0	5	0·25
8		·527						

Total Rain.... 0·59

Evaporation, taken at Colaba, by Mr. Mayes, in decimals.—June 2nd ·165, 3rd ·158, 4th ·179, 5th ·159, 6th ·115, 7th ·140, 8th ·103.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

2nd June.—Light Cirril alone, and loose Nimbii below, scattered.
3rd do. " " " " " "
4th do. " " " " " "
5th do.—Light Cirrii and loose Nimbii scattered throughout the sky, and, Cumuli in the horizon; Lighting in the N. N. E., and S. E. Horizon, light rain.
6th do—Sky clouded with masses of dense Nimbus, smart showers of rain and strong Southerly wind.
7th do.—Overcast with heavy Nimbi, light showers of rain.
8th do.— " Smart showers of rain in the morning.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 9th June, 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do..... .. 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills.. .....
On Commercial Bills.....
On Loans on Government Notes...
On Loans Goods, &c..... .....
} Not exceeding 3 months { 5 per ct. per annm. / 9 do do / 8 do do / 10 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ....at 2s. 0⅞d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. do
On London at 1 months' sight... ....at 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ....at 2s. 0d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight... .....
On Scotland at 1 days' sight..... .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... ....
} at 1s. 11¾d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

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Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 11th June, 1851.

Commercial.

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Ditto.....	2 ditto	2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d.
Ditto.....	1 ditto	2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d.
Calcutta.....	60 days' sight	Par.
Ditto.....	30 ditto	½ per cent. premium.
Ditto.....	Sight	1 "
Madras.... ..	30 days'	99
Ditto.....	Sight	99¼
China...	60 days'	214

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Colaba ditto.....	"	7,000	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,200
Colaba Land Co.....	"	10,000	420 p. shr.	Rs. 7,000
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5 "	Loan 1825-26	" 107	₱ 100	do. } Nomi-
"	Loan 1829-30	" 107	₱ 100	do. } nal.
"	Loan 1841-42	" 105½		
"	Loan 1832-33	" 96	₱ 100	Siccas 2¼d.
"	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	" 91⅓ @ 92		

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...ts, according to touch...	"	15... do.

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Printed and Published at the "Bombay Times" Press, Manockjee's buildings, Colaba, by the Proprietor John Macfarlane.

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